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## Specials Ladies' Muslin Underwear.

An inspection of our line of Muslin Underwear will clearly show our strong point—PERFECTION.

Ladies' Cambric Corset Covers, high or square neck, plain but very good quality, all sizes—

15c.

Ladies' Muslin Chemise Corded Bands, good quality, all sizes, good length—

29c.

Ladies' Muslin Skirts, with full umbrella cambric flounce, with cluster of tucks, good length and width—

50c.

Ladies' Muslin or Cambric Drawers, umbrella style, or plain hem and cluster of hemstitched tucks; others lace trimmed, all lengths—

50c.

Muslin Underwear, 24 hour.

Lansburgh & Bro  
420 to 426 Seventh Street.

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## Baby Carriages, Go-Carts, and Mattings

Are among the newest arrivals, and the styles and patterns this season are handsomer than those of any previous year. Upward of 100 new styles in Carriages and Go-Carts await your selection. Beautiful ones at \$10 and \$12—complete with rubber tires, satin harness, wheel brakes, and adjustable padded holders. Hundreds of Rolls of Crisp New Mattings—every yard reliable. We fit them to your floor and tack them down free; no waste. Yours on easy weekly or monthly payments.

GROGAN'S Mammoth  
Credit  
House,  
117, 119, 121, 123 7th St. N. W.,  
Bet. H and I Sts.

## KNABE Pianos

Other Make Uprights at All Prices.  
PIANOS FOR RENT.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,  
1209 Pa. Ave. N. W.

When You Call  
On Us  
to have your teeth attended to we will make a special effort to do the work in a way that when more is needed you will be pleased to return to us, and the cost will also be most reasonable. Good all set, \$2.

THE YVES DENTAL PARLORS,  
Established 1878, 1300 F Street N. W.,  
Branch Office, 807 7th Street N. W.

Purest Extract  
WITCH  
HAZEL.  
10c per Pint - 60c per Gal.  
Bottles charged extra.

John W. Jennings,  
Wholesale and Retail,  
1142 Conn. Ave.

TEETH: Very best set of teeth made, \$4; 24-hour gold crown, \$10; Gold filling, 75c. Teeth extracted without pain, \$5. Remember, no expense attended to this office.  
DIL. PATTON, Dentist, 1213 Twelfth St.

QUAKE PIANOS.  
Of Leading Makers from  
\$35 to \$150.  
Instruments sold for cash or time if desired.

Drop's Music House,  
925 Penna. Ave.  
STEINWAY AND OTHER LEADING  
PIANOS.  
Hear the "Angelo" when you call.

For PREMIUM STAMPS  
See THE TIMES  
512-514 7th St. N. W.

## GOVERNOR LEARY'S RULE

The Island of Guam Under American Jurisdiction.

Lieutenant Spear Tells of the Expulsion of Certain Priests and the Enforcement of the Marriage Law—Much Work Yet to Be Done—Ridding the Island of Superstition.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—"King" Leary's rule in the island of Guam, with its 10,000 dark-skinned inhabitants and its Spanish traditions, has been remarkably successful, judging from stories told by travelers who have recently come from that lotus-eating land. He has won the respect and good will of the natives by his uniform kindness, and his daily efforts to improve their condition, moral and political, have been accepted in good faith. During his six months' residence in the island Captain Leary has accomplished a marvelous amount of work.

The corrupt and grasping governors of Spain and ignorant priests, who for a century have systematically robbed the natives and ruled by force and superstition, have been swept from the island. The marriage rite, long ago fallen into disuse, has been re-established. The old Spanish laws have been overhauled and revised so as to meet existing conditions. Thrift and sobriety are not only encouraged but required of the natives. Schools and hospitals have been established on the island, and public works projected that will give employment to all who may need or desire it. These things have all been brought about so gradually that the natives have not felt that radical changes have been forced upon them by the new Government.

An excellent insight into Governor Leary's rule may be gained from the observations of Lieut. Roscoe Spear, a naval officer who left New York with Captain Leary in the Yosemite several months ago, and who returned to the United States on the naval transport Solace, landing here a few days ago. Lieutenant Spear speaks in the highest terms of Captain Leary's work in Guam.

A Difficult Task. "It has been a difficult task," said Lieutenant Spear, "to break down superstitions and overthrow traditions that have been in force for nearly a century, and to teach the people the meaning of 'honesty' in government. But even in so short a time Governor Leary has accomplished this, and so gradually, too, that the natives seem to take it as a matter of course. The old Spanish Government was corrupt in the extreme, and robbed the people without scruple. The priests did their share, ruling by superstition. We drove them out of the island, leaving only one, a worthy old native priest, or 'chilmorro,' Padre Jones, who alone commanded the respect of the people. I understand that the exiled priests are trying hard to get back, but the people do not want them.

"Ridding the island of superstition was the first and then the Governor turned his attention to the reconstruction of society. He reorganized the marriage rite and enforced it. It was popular. For a time we had a run on weddings—many a forty or fifty in a single night. One of the requirements for securing a license was that the man should first show his ability to support a wife, and must have a house and coconut grove, a pig and a dozen chickens, and must acknowledge his willingness to work. Under the old regime if a man accumulated any property he was usually claimed by the Governor or priests, so that the natives preferred not to work.

Holidays Cut Down. "The natives accepted the new conditions without a murmur, and then the Governor took another step. Under Spanish rule almost every other day was a feast day, given up to fun and frolic, and as a result the natives were idle, and the number of feast days about one-half by a public decree, and will probably make another cut before the year is out. The overhauling of the old Spanish laws and the perfecting of land titles proved hard work, but it has been done. Lieutenant Spear assisted the Governor materially in this work. Then a scale of taxes was arranged—not heavy taxes, but sufficient to teach the natives that they have some responsibility in the government, and some responsibility. A collector of customs—a native—has been appointed, and fifteen native guards do police duty throughout the island.

"While the Governor was working out these local reforms we on the Yosemite were not permitted to be idle. First we made a complete survey of the harbor and found it deep enough for any ship. It is somewhat exposed to the southern monsoons, but that fault can be corrected by building a breakwater at no great expense. The main trouble is that the reef, a mile from shore, prevents vessels from getting in close, and the water between the reef and shore is shallow, except for a few deep holes. It will probably be recommended that for the present a channel be cut through the coral into one of the inner pools or basins, which will be cut out for a ship. The wharf will be built on to the point, where coal bunkers will probably be erected.

"A board of officers was convened on the ship about Christmas time and made many recommendations, which were forwarded to Washington a fortnight ago. One recommendation is for a coaling station. The Governor has asked for an ice plant, a dredge, sawmill, tools, and horses or mules. He is eager to begin work. Lumber for barracks and all that sort of thing will be needed. I believe that the ice plant has already been sent by the supply steamer Scindia.

"It is likely that a new town will be built on the harbor. The present capital and principal town is five miles up the coast—a long, hot, and dusty five miles. We used to travel in it in bullock carts or on the backs of ragged little ponies. The Governor sports a carriage, imported from Manila, drawn by two Philippine ponies. He lives in the old palace, at the capital, but has partially ridded the place and made it attractive. Sewerage and water have been put in. He keeps a native guard of 125 men.

The Labor Problem. "The labor problem will, I fear, be a difficult one to solve. The natives cannot be relied upon, and the climate is too hot for white men. The Government ought to import a lot of Japanese coolies and horses and mules.

"An important piece of work now under way is a survey of the island. We could not complete it with the small boats, and the Yosemite is too large. Probably the Ranger, or some survey boat of her size, will be sent down from here to complete the work. The present survey-general of the island is an ex-Spanish officer, who married a native woman. He and another ex-officer, who lives there, will take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

"Excellent work has been done by Dr. Leach, surgeon of the Yosemite, and his two assistants, Drs. Gruenewald and Stone, who have established hospitals in various parts of the island. Dr. Stone is the quarantine officer. The island is healthful, but, of course, any disease that becomes epidemic among the natives is fatal. Typhoid fever there is generally malignant. We had a run of it among the seamen on the Yosemite, and lost four men.

"The natives are pleasant and mild-mannered.

nered. They are fond of music and dancing. In the latter pastime they are expert at the Spanish fandango, but waltz well, too. They are fond of drinking, but the Governor has prohibited the manufacture or sale of any kind of intoxicating beverage. On the sly, they make a liquor from the sap of the coconut tree, known as 'tuba,' but it is not bad stuff.

"The Guam people have a unique marriage festival. On the day set for the wedding the friends of the bride and groom come to the house of the bridegroom at his, and at both places dancing is kept up from noon until long after midnight. The parties come together about 4 a. m. and proceed to the church, where the ceremony is performed. The newly married couple then lead the way to their new home, where dancing is again kept up until long after midnight."

## IN THE HOTEL CORRIDORS.

Hon. Joseph H. Manley, of Augusta, Me., Chairman of the sub-committee on arrangements of the Republican National Campaign Committee, is at the Arlington from Philadelphia, accompanied by his son and daughter. He is at the Capital to confer with Senator Hanna, who failed to go to the Quaker City with the committee, to act upon the plans for the convention in June, having wired the other members that the Porto Rican bill was occupying all of his time.

"I have approved of the plans which will turn the main building of the recent National Export Exposition into the convention hall," said Mr. Manley last night, "and think it will make a splendid auditorium, with space for everybody and comfort for those who must have it. I believe that the citizens of Philadelphia will have little trouble in raising the remaining \$20,000, which will complete the \$100,000 offered to the campaign fund. Mayor Ashbridge has the matter in hand and will manage it successfully. As to the caucus for Vice President, I have nothing to say as to the candidates. Pennsylvania might put forward a good candidate, as there is plenty of timber in that State."

Charles T. Schoen, President of the Pressed Steel Car Company, of Pittsburgh, is at the Raleigh last night en route to the Smoky City from Europe, where he has been traveling for the past few months to advance the interests of his company, and has entered into negotiations with English, German, French, Russian, and Italian capitalists. "Pressed steel cars are coming into use on all of the railroads on the Continent," said he, "and it is a fact that we can make them here cheaper and ship them to Europe at better rates than the operators can get over there. American enterprise and ingenuity, together with our products, enable America to compete and meet home competition in every line, and American products are regarded as being superior to all others."

"The latest in Chicago is a fish trust," said Capt. Emil A. Kirk, of the Windy City, at Chamberlain's last night, "but you must not confuse this fisherlike combination with the Chicago River, as it will not depend upon this stream for a supply. The new fish trust is now being capitalized for \$6,000,000, largely by Western promoters. It will be called the North American Fisheries Company and expects to have the market on the Great Lakes in a few months. The underwriters do not seem to have been frightened by the fearful collapse of the Menhaden Fish Trust, which was sooner organized than the present one. The underwriters organized a sub-marine anti-trust league and refused to be netted by the corporation boats, but gave themselves into the hands of the independent fishers. This broke that trust, and it is now in the hands of receivers. Perhaps the new organization will hire splinters to harangue the fish from the vessels and convert them into good Republicans so that they will be good in 'benevolent assimilation' and allow themselves to be assimilated."

Major E. R. Stahlman, publisher of the "Nashville Banner," and the man who acted as attorney for the Methodist Book Concern South in the war claim suit to recover \$300,000, is at the Arlington from Nashville, Tenn. Major Stahlman attained some fame through the book concern, and after winning it received a check for \$25,000 as his fee. He is in the city attending to some legal matters, and is accompanied by James A. Gray, also of Nashville.

Jose Sreima, a Cuban planter, is at the Riggs from Santiago, Cuba. He stated last night that the people of the island were still waiting anxiously for all the good things promised by the Administration, and were grumbling over present conditions. None of the good promises had been made good, he declared, and the presence of Americans was not doing them any great good, while the people starved.

The Hotel Wellington will close its doors tonight after a lease of life extending over thirty years. Notice has been served on the guests of the proposed action, and the guests are hunting new quarters. No reason is given for the closing, but it is said that the hotel has been slack for some time, and L. M. Fitch, who has operated the house for the past three years, considered it better to quit the place than run it at a loss. The Wellington was started in 1870 as Welcker's Hotel. In 1884, when Mr. Welcker died, the property was taken over by T. L. Fitch, and three years ago L. M. Fitch took charge. Among those who will hunt new quarters are Representatives Terry of Arkansas, Norton of Ohio, Texas, Fitzpatrick of Kentucky, Blaine of Arkansas, and Barney, Dahlgren, Davidson, and Jenkins of Wisconsin.

Prof. Charles T. Alexander, superintendent of the Waco, Tex., public schools, is at the National from that city. He is in the Capital on a pleasure trip, and will remain until Wednesday.

Dr. J. H. McClelland, of Pittsburg, Pa., and Dr. T. Frank Smith and Dr. G. G. Shelton, of New York, are at the Shoreham arranging for the annual convention of the Association of the Homeopathic Physicians, to be held in this city in June. About 500 prominent physicians from all over the country will be in attendance, and it is proposed to make the meeting the largest and most important in the history of the organization.

H. C. Fahnstock, the New York banker and broker who has figured conspicuously in several large deals recently, is at the Arlington from Manhattan enjoying a brief rest.

Hon. Jesse Spaulding, formerly Collector of the Port of Chicago, Ill., is at the Arlington on a political errand. He will confer with several of the members of the Illinois delegation in Congress, and will remain here about a week.

John E. McMillan, an official of the Hachfeld Pneumatic Tube Company, is at the Shoreham, from New York, en route to Chicago. He stated last night that he had just returned from Europe, where he watched the methods for handling mail in use there, and is confident that within a few years the tube system will be used in every large city in the United States.

Smith-Rothschild Nuptials. Miss Belle Smith, of this city, and Samuel Rothschild, a well-known merchant, were married last night at 8 o'clock at 315 Twelfth Street northwest. A large number of friends were in the bride and groom were present, and after the ceremony a party was given at a wedding supper. Mr. and Mrs. Rothschild will take an extended wedding trip.

## THE SOCIAL REFORM UNION

Rev. Dr. Kent's Sunday Morning Sermon at the People's Church.

The History of Its Origin—Its Aim and Method—The Platform—The Hope of Its Promoters for the Betterment of the Condition of the Masses—The Buffalo Conference.

The subject of the Rev. Dr. Kent's sermon at the People's Church, in Typographical Temple, yesterday morning was "The Social Reform Union—Its Aim and Method." Dr. Kent said:

"The Social Reform Union is one of the practical results of what is known as the Buffalo conference. This conference was held from June 25 to July 4, 1899. I will state briefly how it came to be called: The object of those who called it is the earnest character but divergent views of the men invited, and the great importance of the work accomplished.

"Private conferences held by Rev. Dr. F. Mills and a few friends in 1896 and 1897, for the purpose of discussing social and political subjects, proved so interesting, and seemed so full of promise to Mr. Elwood Pomeroy, that he was greatly disappointed to find that none was called for 1898. He determined, if possible, to revive the interest and have held on a larger scale. Mr. N. O. Nelson, of St. Louis, approved the suggestion, and together they secured the promise of help from Mayor Jones, of Toledo, Mr. James H. Ferris, of Joliet, Ill.; Rev. Dr. F. Mills, and Edwin D. Mow, editor of the "New England Magazine," were also interested, and the six constituted themselves a business committee. This was no holiday party, it was important that every phase of reform should be represented in the conference, and equally important that the men representing each phase should be able to present its claims in a candid, courteous, and forceful manner. The selection of such men required a vast amount of delicate and diplomatic correspondence, referendum votes of the committee being taken on all points. During the session of 1898 the names of seventy-four men and women were secured, who agreed to act as an invitation or general committee.

"Mr. Pomeroy was made secretary of the Buffalo conference, and its only officer. All invitations were issued through him. If any member of the Business Committee objected to a particular person being invited, the invitation was not sent until it was approved by the Business Committee. Four qualifications were required of all who were invited. First, they must be progressive; second, they must be sincere, courteous, and able. Having these qualifications the committee did not care what they believed politically, economically, or religiously. Three hundred and eighty persons actually attended the conference.

The Programme. "The programme was arranged to combine the voice of some master of each subject with perfect freedom of speaking from the floor. The opening speakers were limited to twenty minutes, and those who followed were limited to ten. There was no set programme. The Business Committee decided to dominate the conference, and spontaneously ruled the order of the day. It is now in the hands of the conference. The new order of the day, heard the report of its own resolution committee, and the defeated resolutions adopted by the majority will.

"Almost every conceivable reform was represented, from the extreme of socialism to the extreme of conservatism. The advocates of each were earnest, forceful, and pungent in their presentation; all was done in such good spirit, and with so much freedom of speech, and so much harmony of feeling, that the conference was really remarkable for the harmony of feeling, despite the differences of social and economic belief. Among the most notable features of the conference apart from its immediate educating and liberalizing influence, is the projected College of Social Science, with its correspondence and publication department.

"The executive committee have employed Prof. John A. Commons, Prof. Frank Parsons, Willis J. Abbott, journalist; Prof. W. D. Howells, novelist; and Prof. Thomas E. Hill, philosopher, as its Eastern headquarters at Boston, its central in St. Louis, and its Western in Manhattan, N. Y. Some \$10,000 was subscribed for the conference for the support of the year, and a small number of pupils are already under instruction.

"The movement of greatest promise and importance is that of which I am to speak especially this morning—The Social Reform Union. This is meant to embrace all the active reform forces of the United States. It is to be a union of all reformers on their points of agreement and then educate the country on these measures. Its fitness to accomplish this end is indicated by the fact that the platform on which the union is to be organized is a platform of agreement, and the country was adopted without a dissenting vote by the best and most representative conference of reformers ever gathered in this country.

How the Battle Can Be Won. "The union, as far as possible, is non-partisan and non-sectarian. The feeling is set forth in this platform, and can be set forth into one great body and set to work educating others; the battle for reform can be surely won. It cannot be won by any guerrilla method of warfare. So long as the social reform is a movement, it must be independent of each other, each having its own fight in its own way, and especially so long as these divisions spend their strength in assailing each other, the union will be a failure. We must combine to educate. So long as we emphasize our differences instead of our agreements we simply breed confusion in the popular mind. But when we emphasize our agreements and leave our differences for future adjustment, it will readily be seen that we have common cause, and the things in which we agree will more readily command attention. 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